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An overview of GIS-based Multi-Criteria Analysis of priority selection in humanitarian demining

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Introduction

In Croatia, over the past ten years, a priority setting using Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) coupled with Geographic Information System (GIS) has been deployed in mine-action management.

A multi-criteria approach gives an opportunity for stakeholders to express their needs and requirements through a set of criteria.

Why was it <u>necessary</u> to use the MCA?

The main reason:

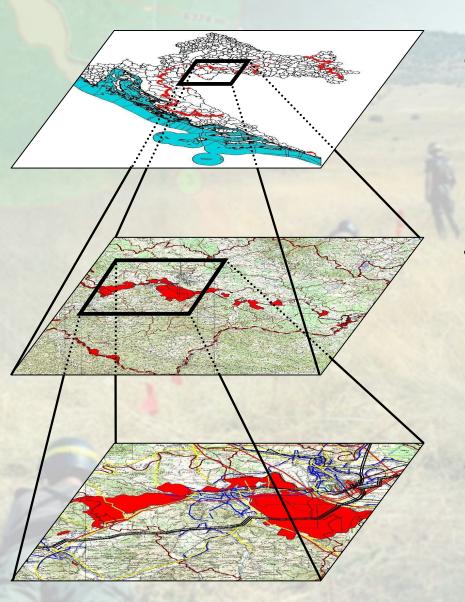
Evaluate areas contaminated with mines, which demining will have the biggest positive influence on refuges' return, revitalization of economic and social life, having, at the same time, less possible costs and more possible safety.

Hence, the problem was complex due to the following characteristics:

- High demining price
- Conflict of interests
- Hierarchic nature of the problem (several solution levels)

In practice, conflicts among human demining objectives occur very often, and it usually happens that objectives from external interests are in conflict with objectives generated within the system.

The conflicts are transferred to the criteria. This inconsistency of the criteria creates the need for the implementation of multicriteria analysis, because "classical" methods, including intuitive decision making, cannot evaluate compromised (optimal) solution for the humanitarian demining problems.



Strategic level

• state level

Tactical level

county level

Operative level

- municipality level
- particular demining projects

The application of MCA tools to the decision making process has been widely recognized for its utility in offering fundamental help for the decision maker in the presence of possibly conflicting targets.

In Croatia, two projects were managed using the MCA:

- 1. The County Plan of Demining Priorities for Sisako-Moslavacka County on the Basis of Multicriterial Analysis
- 2. Risk Management in Mine-Contaminated Water Resources

Some reviews of projects that used MCA:

Report on the GICHD Mission to Validate the Pilot County Mine Action Plan for Croatia (2002):

"...MCA is, in principle, quite suitable for decentralised application. However, the regional MACs and county authorities should be supported by dedicated staff in CROMAC headquarters. For the <u>next round of CMAPs</u> at least, additional support from an MCA expert such as Mr. Mladineo would also be required.

..UNDP and donor agencies should give strong consideration to providing support. Ideally, the Croatian-international partnership would involve institutions such as the Survey Action Center and/or the GICHD to ensure dissemination of findings and subsequent replication in other landmine affected countries."

Task Assessment & Planning (TAP) GeoSpatial **Cambodia Proposed Project** Framework (2004)



"Decision support tools have been applied to the field of mine action on three occasions. The first project, completed by the Survey Action Centre (SAC), involved using Landmine Impact Survey data to compute Community Impact Scores.

The two other projects, both of which were completed in Croatia, were the preparation of the Canton Mine Action Plan and the Croatia Waters Mine Action Plan. The two Croatia projects were significantly more sophisticated in their use of decision support tools, and adopted a multi criteria analysis approach to support decision making."

Why the application of MCA did not come to life generally?

One of the reasons is the lack of popular software support for MCA and "retention" of using MCA only in academic circles.

By developing "GIS-based MCA Web Application", main intention was to bridge this "gap" and to develop an user friendly interface acceptable for different "types" of stakeholders (donors, politicians and professional DM).

Sometimes the different stakeholders are geographically dislocated, but developed application is providing the priority setting process via Internet.

Consequently, priority setting has become fully transparent since stakeholders and donors are able to actively join decision making process using on-line web application.

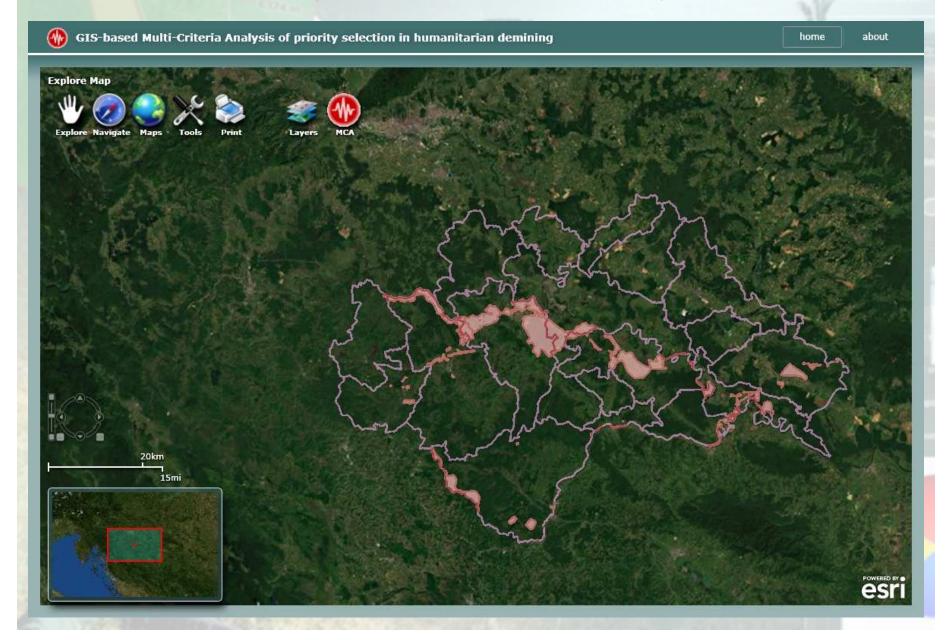
Next slides show an example of:

Priority setting in Glina municipality of Sisackomoslavacka County

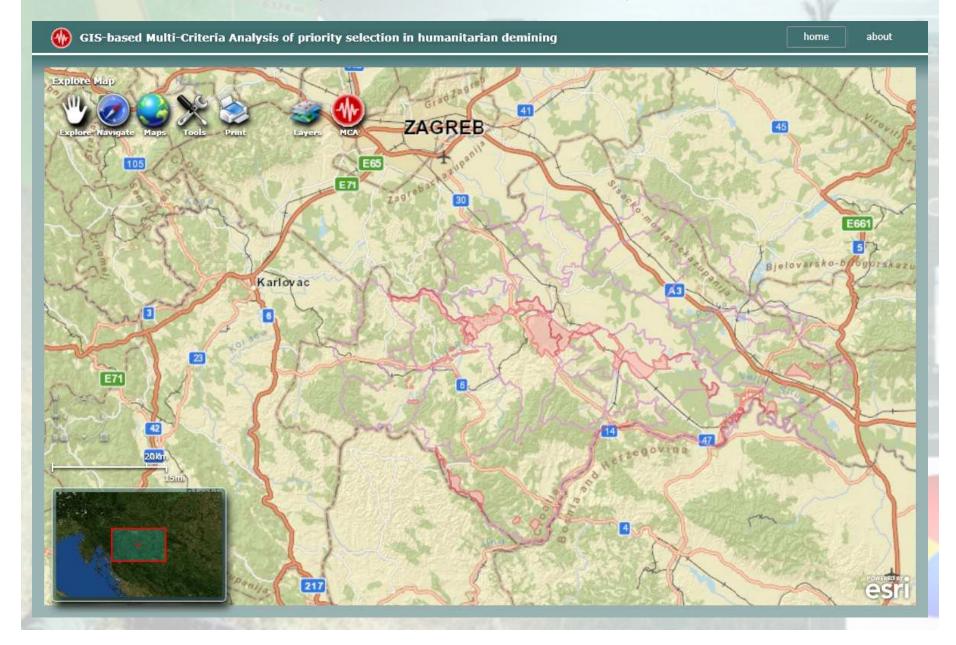
Weights of criteria groups could be easily changed on-line with automatic update of MCA results.

The results of Multicriteria Analysis (MCA) are displayed in multiple ways: on a chart that represents PROMETHEE II output on a map by placing a rank number on each suspected minefield, and on a suspected minefield 's "map tip" with details about each suspected minefield's rank.

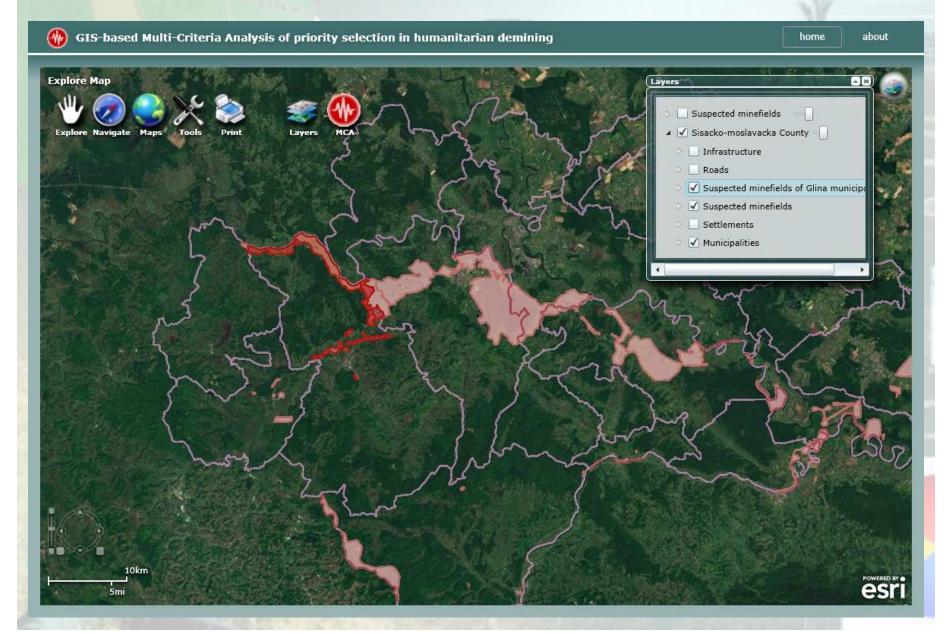
Sisacko-moslavacka County – an overview with sattelite map



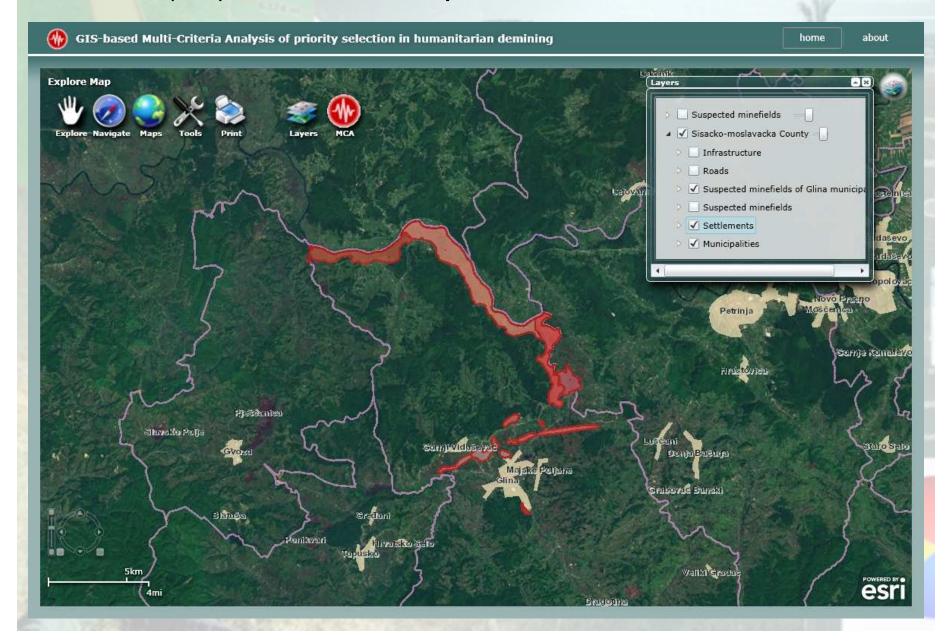
Sisacko-moslavacka County – an overview with road map



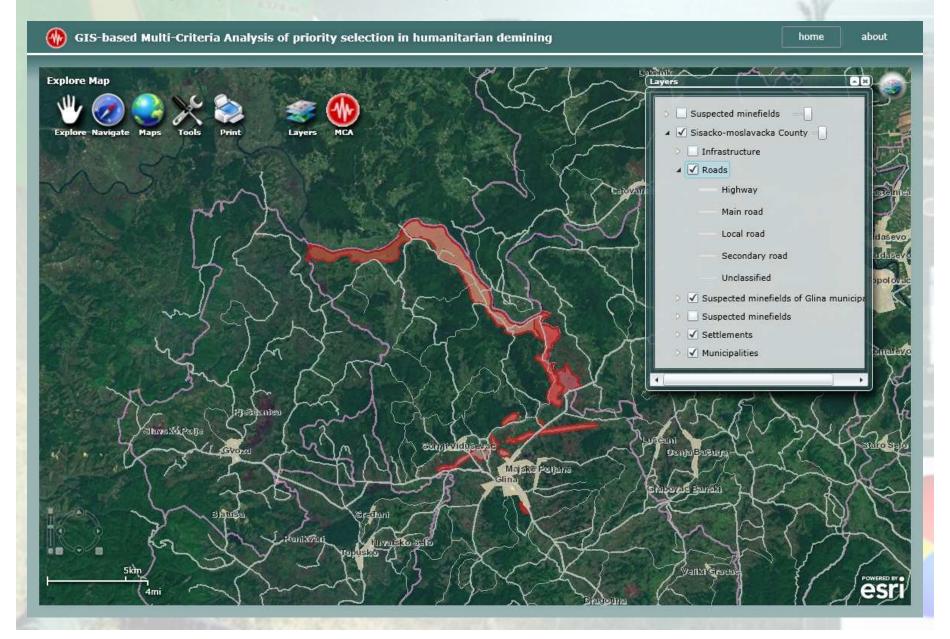
Sisacko-moslavacka County – an overview of suspected minefields



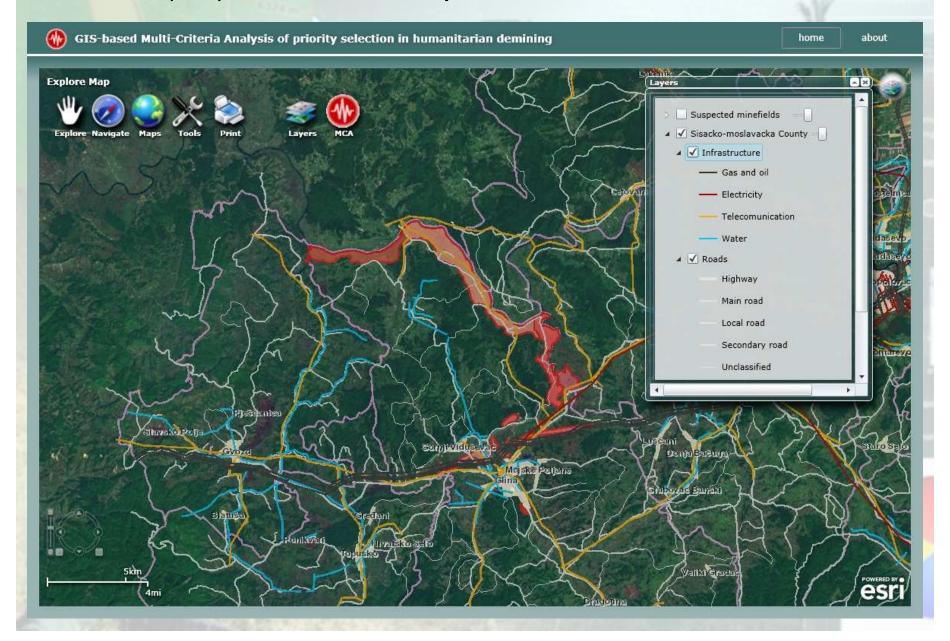
Glina municipality – an overview of suspected minefields and settlements



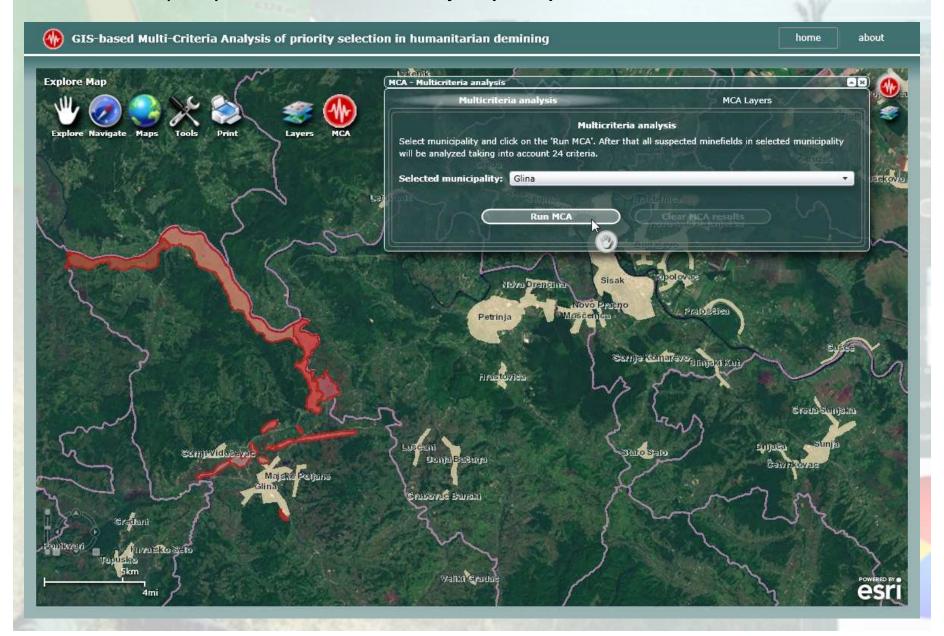
Glina municipality – an overview of suspected minefields and roads



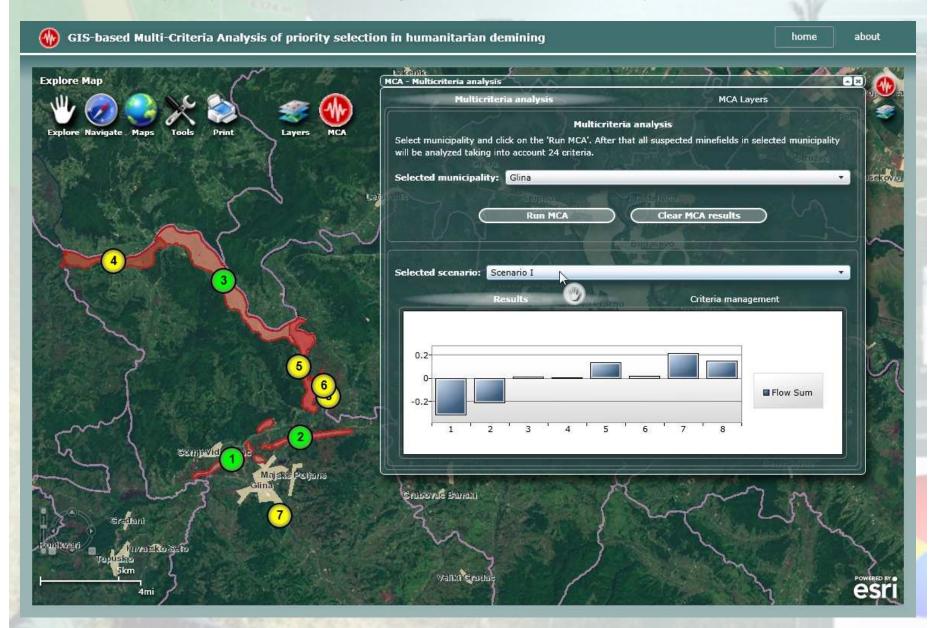
Glina municipality – an overview of suspected minefields and infrastructure



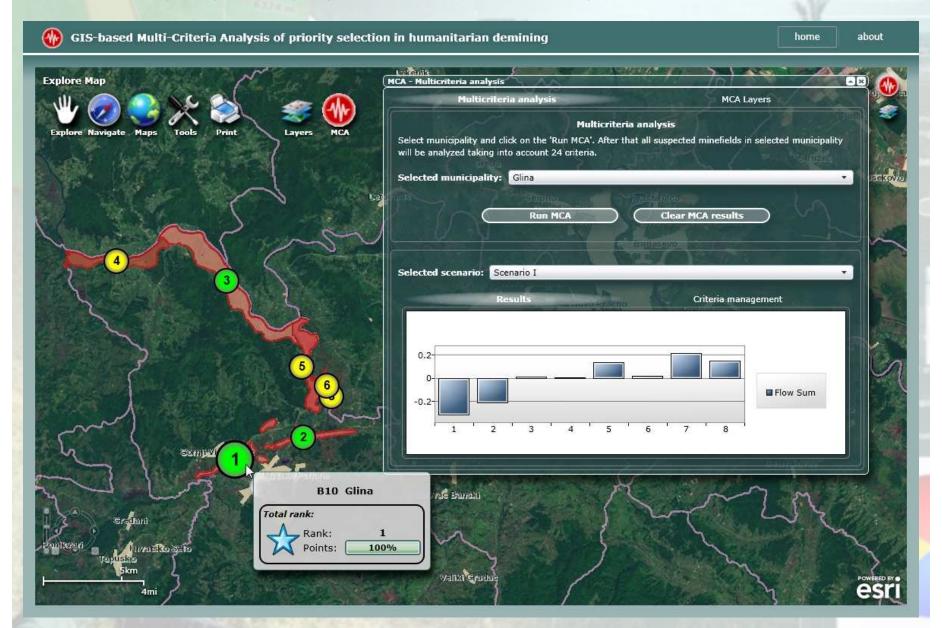
Glina municipality - Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) tool



Glina municipality – results (ranking) of Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA)



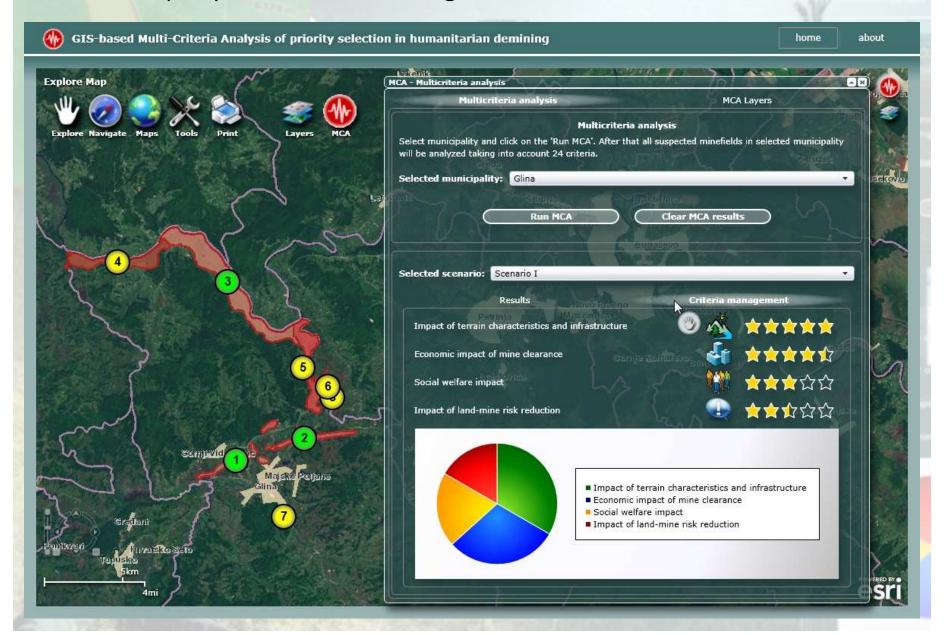
Glina municipality – "map tip" with details about suspected minefield's rank



In order to alleviate the change of weight, the criteria that could be concerned are assembled in four basic groups, as follows:

- Terrain characteristics and infrastructure,
- Economic impact of mine clearance,
- Social welfare,
- Land-mine risk reduction.

Glina municipality – MCA criteria management tool



By scenario selection a decision stakeholder attitude is transferred into MCA.

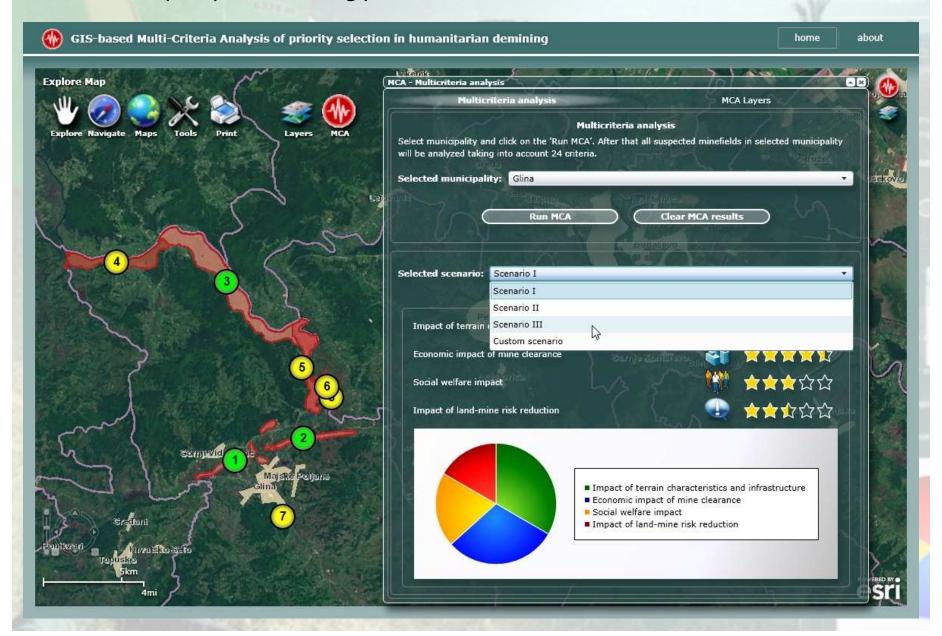
On next slide we will see a predefined "**Scenario I**", which has a greater weights of criteria groups "Social welfare" and "Economic impact of mine clearance".

After that "Scenario III" is used with different weights, and finally the "Custom scenario" is used, in which the greatest weight has criteria group "Land-mine risk reduction".

Change of criteria weights affected ranks.

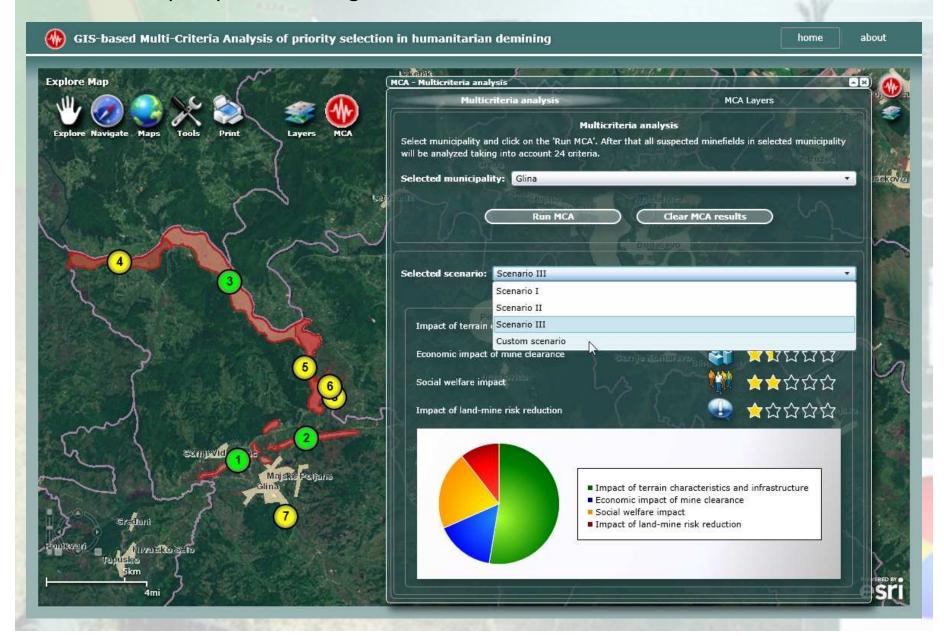
Initially, 1st rank had suspected minefield "B10 Glina", but after change of scenario 1st rank has suspected minefield "B13 Glina". And the other ranks were also affected.

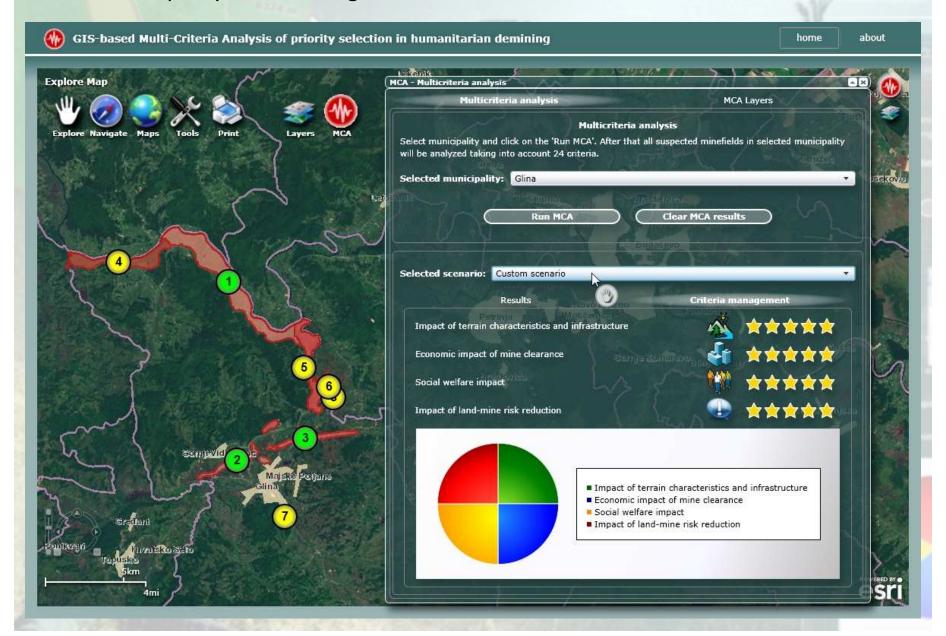
Glina municipality - MCA using predefined Scenario I

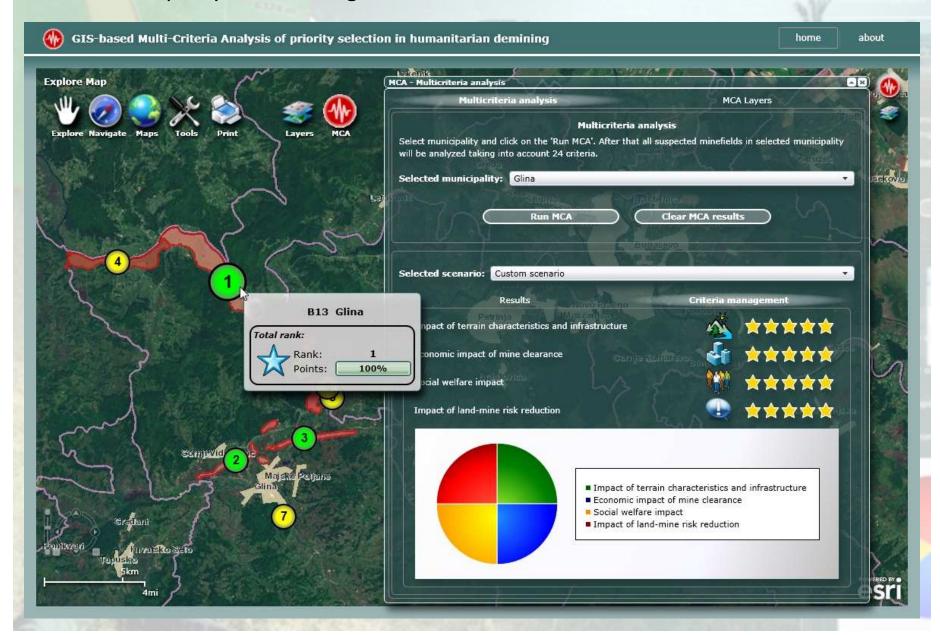


Glina municipality - MCA using predefined Scenario III

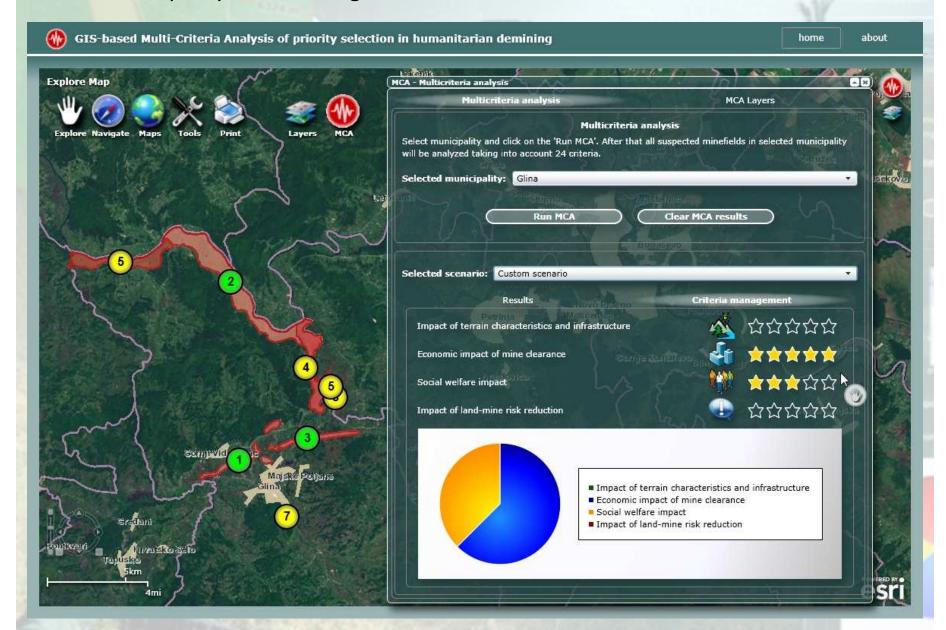


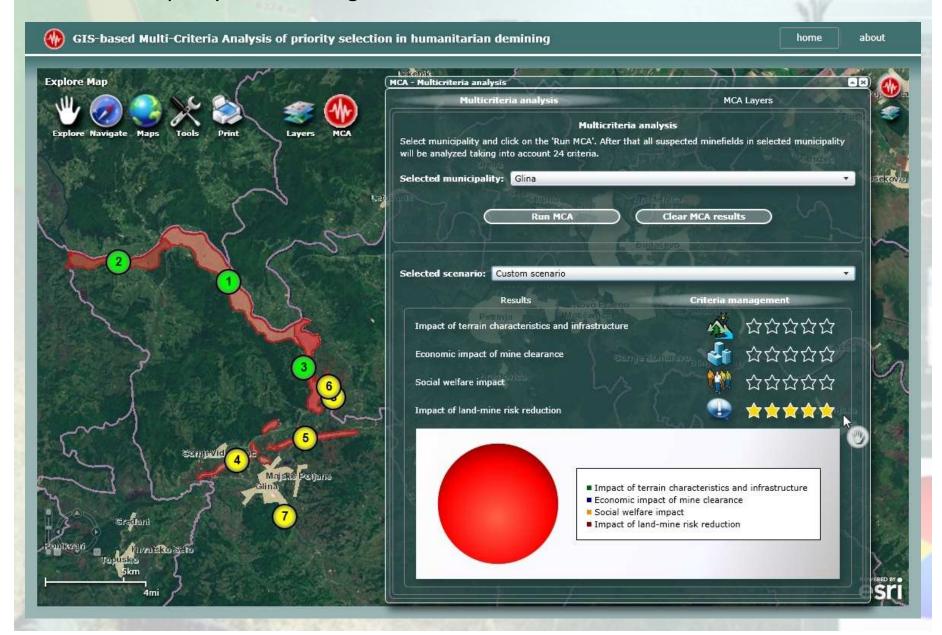












Web GIS support has all ordinary tolls for distance, area and radius measurement.

It also supports custom drawings for own mark-ups and notes.

Glina municipality – radius measurement

GIS-based Multi-Criteria Analysis of priority selection in humanitarian demining about Measure Radius Measure Radius

Glina municipality – drawing custom mark-ups and polygons

